

THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

The Greater Washington.

There is no other city in the United States whose history essentially resembles that of Washington. There are few, if any, capitals in the world which have developed in the same way. Unlike most large cities, Washington has grown according to a pre-arranged plan, not as chance might dictate. The cowpaths around the Three Hills shaped the streets of Boston; the outline of Manhattan limited the growth of New York. Other cities have been formed according to the needs of great business interests which absorbed the people. But Washington was planned as a capital, and as a capital it has grown, symmetrical, spacious, and beautiful. That it may be yet more beautiful, its development in the future must follow the same lines as in the past. No petty jealousies, no short-sighted personal ambitions, no greed of money, must be allowed to interfere with its making.

A singular feature of the city's history has been the decided though short-lived opposition which has greeted, at each decisive period, the determination of patriotic citizens to make it what it ought to be. Washington encountered all sorts of arguments against the selection of the present site for the Capital of the new Republic; but time has proved that was right. The plan which he and L'Enfant followed in laying out its streets was also sharply criticised; but no subsequent designer has been able to suggest material improvements. The storm of abuse encountered by Alexander Shepherd when, at another critical time, he insisted upon rescuing the plans of the founders from obscurity, is too recent to have been forgotten. It is not strange, therefore, that there are some people even now who cannot see that in the upbuilding of the Greater Washington not one class of interests alone, but all, will be benefited.

This opposition, however, cannot but yield to larger and higher considerations. In extending the streets of Washington, improving the suburbs, and making all parts of the city artistic and beautiful, we are building not alone for the present, but for the future; not for the immediate future, but for generations to come. Fifty, a hundred, five hundred years from this time the people not only of Washington but of the whole country will be affected by what is done today. A city's growth is not a thing to be lightly warped. A crooked street, an avenue degraded by neglect or vulgar association, a public building whose ugliness is a blot on the landscape, are matters not easily set right. Mistakes made in this generation mean money wasted in the next, when they must be rectified. Right things done today mean beauty, fitness, and grandeur for all time.

It is for these reasons, as well as for the immediate personal consideration of making the city beautiful and attractive, that every citizen of Washington should be interested in what is done at this time of change and transition. It is natural and right to be proud of the fine deeds of one's ancestors; but it is quite as important to be an ancestor of whom one's posterity will be proud.

The telegraphic cable companies doubtless have the same affection for Signor Marconi that the stage-coach drivers had for the inventor of the locomotive.

As a matter of fact, the Tammany tiger seems to be in the sulks.

The Man Behind the Pen.

A few days ago the chaplain of the Senate prayed for newspaper men. Col. Henry Watterson has supplemented that prayer by an eloquent and timely appeal to America's king of beneficence—the Pittsburgh Iron-master, who has undertaken an individual labor comparable with the strenuous campaign of Hercules, the uplifting of the masses by the fortune of one man.

While Colonel Watterson is moved to applaud by Mr. Carnegie's book philanthropy, he calls the attention of the latter to the need of a home for the superannuated newspaper workers, the "soldiers of the day and night," who emerge from the battle helpless and dependent.

In the fervor of his cause Colonel Watterson plays upon the heartstrings in a key that mingles the smile of wit and the tear of pity, saying:

"We speak in the name of those soldiers of the day and night, whose life from the cradle to the grave is one long epic—great, heroic struggle with destiny; that destiny whose main-spring is glory; that destiny which began in the love of letters and adventure is to end only in victory or the position; that destiny which, for all its pitfalls of pain and sorrow, drink too often of the perils of the town in every shape—has reached some of them a glimpse of the nobility of truth for truth's sake, along with a little fleeting taste of fame—for many of them the sublime, all-satisfying emotion of duty bravely done, for all of them the thrill of the sublime—that destiny which, unlike the service of the army and the navy, carries little promotion and no pension—in a word, the working boys on the floor, the editors of the press, who, beginning at fifteen, to be no longer efficient at fifty, unless along the route they have secured some safe retreat or quiet corner, where they may work out their dependency while before the final summons that equalizes us all comes to take them home."

Colonel Watterson's appeal needs no addenda, because it was conceived in experience and born of truth and earnestness. Only the fighting volunteers of the press know how poetically exact it is with all its poetry of expression.

The public, a stranger to the intricacies of newspaperdom, sees only a glamour about the newspaperman, not knowing that on the average and in the aggregate he is in the continuous strife; that he is a working observer when he appears to be a participant; that he is the spectator in the shadow

and not the Thespian in the limelight.

Without subsidy or favor, he serves mankind, or rather to help mankind to better itself. The pen praises the clean and attacks the unclean. At times it may yield to the ephemeral, from this cause or that, but its sum is the power of the good and the eternal.

Colonel Watterson appeals for the man behind the pen. Andrew Carnegie is likely to hear that appeal.

Abolish Bad Pavements.

Until Washingtonians solve the problem of a perfectly dirigible arship, or, through the process of a generous evolution, are supplied with wings, the matter of good pavements for pedestrians will demand attention. Since we are to make a greater city, improvement should begin at the foundation. The statistics in possession of the District Commissioners show that progress in this direction has been very slow. The conclusion is that something should be done to make it consistent with the spirit of the hour.

A few years ago brick pathways for citizens were considered superb and second only to those of the blazing and bejeweled thoroughfares of the better country where municipal quarandies do not arise. But brick pavements in a busy city quickly wear out. That is what they have done in the Capital.

In the meantime, however, the inventive genius of man has come to the rescue with street floors of a smooth and durable substance. The progressive elements of the community have readily taken advantage of the opportunity to better their sidewalks, but the town is still more than well supplied with the humpy, uneven pavement that catches the unwary and reminds one of the rocky road to Dublin.

Since a large majority of the people of Washington must for a long time to come make use of their pedal extremities in the function of locomotion, one of the best objects of progress will be the perfection of the walking areas of the city.

The Commissioners have repeatedly recommended that cement be substituted for the corrugations and pitfalls now existing in many sections, and their recommendation should find a response in the quarters of authority. Besides, public opinion should back them in the crusade for smooth streets, a necessity for the comfort of the people and for the transaction of business.

It is gratifying to note that the red, white and blue newspapers in this country are in a majority.

Now that the Postmaster General-elect has arrived in Washington, the mid-crooked press may be expected to get busy.

General Howard is becoming so very enthusiastic on the subject of anti-extinction that he will probably soon found a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to the Coolie.

It strikes the unprejudiced observer that the European Concert of the Powers is a long time in giving performances.

The next time Mr. Chamberlain seeks to cause a commotion in Berlin he should enlist the services of a megaphone.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

Competitors for Fame.

New York Tribune—Up to a recent date the quiet hamlet of Peapack, in New Jersey, was known to fame only as a boarding place in Smiths and as the annual gathering place of Smith families. Now it has been discovered that Peapack is undermired by far reaching caverns gleaming with stalactites and stalagmites. It is uncertain which of the village is the prouder of—the Smiths or the stalactites.

Mr. Payne's First Chance.

Philadelphia Inquirer—When the new Postmaster General takes charge he may have a pleasant task to perform. A prospective bridegroom lost a dress-suit case containing his wedding apparel in the New York postoffice, and the ceremony was postponed. The unfortunate man demands Uncle Sam shall pay him for the loss incurred, though he lays no claim to exemplary damages. Here is a chance for the new official to make himself useful with Cupid at the start.

Not Impossible.

Des Moines Leader—Bryan's lecture on "Steadfastness" is supposed to refer to Jackson, but there are some who are worrying lest it refers also to his own Presidential candidacy.

Don't Pass in the Night.

Butte Inter-Mountain—The ships that crash in the night on the waters of the Pacific are becoming too numerous for the comfort of travelers.

The Correct Answer.

Salt Lake Tribune—Susan B. Anthony says that marriages are decreasing because women are becoming wiser. There are two answers to that, and one of them is that marriages are not decreasing.

The Real Article.

Philadelphia American—While the open Sunday school idea in New York is becoming agitated more and more, the question will not take definite shape until the bartenders begin asking: "What'll you have?"

The Mill of the Lawmakers.

Galveston News—Both the Senate and the House are "grinding," and the thoughtless American will proceed to work himself up to a great excitement for many months to come.

Business Before Pleasure.

Perry Home Journal—Georgia farmers will not be ready for politics until their crops are growing in good order.

Where They Come In.

Atlanta Constitution—Somebody asks, "Have the Filipinos any liberty bell?" We think not, perhaps, but they can safely claim to be represented in the crack that appears in the old bell.

PERSONAL.

Would Not Talk Politics.

At the Exhibit is former Governor D. L. Russell of North Carolina. He was for many years considered one of the ablest of the Southern Republican leaders, and though now out of politics, shows no symptoms of diminished intellectuality. Governor Russell smilingly asked to be excused from talking politics. His four years' administration was a stormy one, and he was not sorry to resign the executive chair to Governor Aycock, who was elected by the Democrats.

A Murder Case to Argue.

Former Judge George Davis of Hawaii, who was on motion of Solicitor General Richards admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court yesterday, is in Washington on important business.

Judge Davis entered an appearance in the clerk's office in the celebrated case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Osaki Manikichi, now on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Davis, of the Federal District Court, held that the conviction and sentence of a prisoner of Japanese, charged with murder, was null and void, being in violation of the Constitution of the United States. His decision was contrary to the opinion of a majority of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. We, that during what they called the "transition period" the Constitution of the United States was in force in Hawaii.

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Electricity Replaces Mules.

"The City of Mexico has just discarded mule power for electricity, in the operation of its street railways," said Mr. Elliot Wadsworth, a young electrical engineer of Boston, at the Shoreham. "Only a few towns in this country, and they are small ones, still retain the horse car. The future has, I think, in store enormous developments in the way of expansion and wider use of the trolley system. Several of the big steam railway companies have found out that they can use electric cars for their suburban business to a great advantage. The fatal tunnel accident in New York the other day would hardly have happened had the passengers been riding on a line employing electricity. The advantages of safety, cleanliness, economy of operation are on the side of the trolley, and for certain kinds of traffic it has the preference over all known methods."

In Time of Plenty Provide for Death.

"All I am afraid of is that the present high tide of prosperity now being enjoyed by the people of West Virginia is going to last," said Judge Benjamin F. Keller, who presides over the United States Court at Charleston, in conversation at the Raleigh.

"The activity in the purchase of large blocks of coal lands in our State is extraordinary and the money being put up is millions. That the coal fields are passing into the possession of wealthy syndicates is no doubt a fact, and the management of such properties is more apt to prove beneficial than injurious. West Virginia now has an annual output of \$1,000,000 of coal, and the coal, and its deposits have as yet merely been scratched. There is coal enough in her borders to supply the entire United States for the next 250 years."

Chief of the Five Civilized Tribes.

"The Governors of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians all bear names," said Mr. M. J. Dunbar, of Ardmore, L. T., at the Fairfax. "At the head of the Choctaws, Governor Buffington; of the Chickasaws, Governor Johnson; of the Creeks, Governor Porter, and of the Seminoles, Governor Brown."

"I have met the entire quintet at different times and found them very interesting men. Of the five, only Dukes and Porter are full-blood Indians; the others have a large admixture of the Anglo-Saxon in their make-up. Physically they are magnificent specimens, especially Governor Buffington, who is nearly seven feet high and finely proportioned. They all speak the English language fluently, and it is worth somewhere in the neighborhood of \$500,000, which is quite a fortune in his country. They are astute politicians, although they are not fond of ardent spirits, and my observation leads me to the conclusion that freer trade has a special charm and affinity for the red man."

An International Dam.

"The people of El Paso are greatly in hopes that Congress will pass an appropriation sufficient for the construction of an international dam near our town," said Mr. Leigh Clark, an eminent lawyer of Western Texas, at the Shoreham. "For years there has been an urgent need in our section for more water for irrigation purposes. The country below El Paso has been cut off from its ancient supply by reason of diversion of the waters of the Rio Grande by the Colorado and New Mexico. Many lateral ditches along the headwaters of the river have been built, but the supply, both for Americans and Mexicans, is insufficient below us that farming interests have suffered greatly."

"The construction of a dam, created for storing the water in a reservoir which will be of enormous benefit to a vast stretch of country. Three Presidents have recommended the project, not only for its own merits but also for the benefit to the citizens of Mexico. That Government has long since made a claim for damages in a half-century, but is willing to cancel its claims if the United States will build the proposed dam, so that in future the estates of Mexicans bordering the river may again get water enough for fertilization. The dam can be built for a sum something in excess of \$2,000,000."

A Chance for Bilingualism.

The dispersal of the religious orders in Paris has been followed by the appearance of a large number of religious books in the boxes of the dealers on the Quai d'Orsay. Here they jostle with Voltaire, under the shadow of his statue, and with ditties of the "cane concert." These books principally come from the Carmelite Library in the Rue de Valenciennes, which was dispersed two months ago, when the order turned its back upon France at the close of the century. Some of the books are very old, dating back two or three hundred years. The signatures of their pious owners are pale and rusty on pages that have turned yellow with age.

The Car's Precious Ring.

The Car wears a ring, in which he believes is embodied a piece of the true cross. It was originally one of the treasures of the Vatican, and was presented to an ancestor of the Car for diplomatic reasons. Some years ago the Car was traveling from St. Petersburg to Moscow. He suddenly discovered that he had forgotten the ring. The train was stopped immediately, and a special messenger sent flying back on a special engine carrying the ring. The Car allowed the train to move until, several hours afterward, the messenger returned with the ring.

LEGAL COMPLICATIONS.

Supreme Court Asked to Review Decision in Frankfort Tax Case.

A somewhat complicated legal tangle was presented to the Supreme Court yesterday, when application was made for leave to file a bill of review in the Circuit Court for Kentucky in behalf of the city of Frankfort, Ky., against the Deposit Bank of the same place.

Suit was brought by the city against the bank to recover certain taxes for the years 1882-1884. The case reached the Circuit Court for the district of Kentucky, and that court decided, in 1898, that the bank did not, as claimed, have any perpetual contract in the State, under which it was known as the Hewitt law, by which it was relieved of the payment of municipal taxes, but that by reason of an unexpressed judgment of the Franklin County Circuit Court the city was protected against the enforcement of the taxes for the years stated.

In May, 1899, that judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed by a divided court, in the Supreme Court. Since then the Franklin County Circuit Court has been reversed, the State Court of Appeals, and the city asks the Supreme Court to leave to go into the Circuit Court and seek a modification of its judgment of 1898, so as to be enabled to proceed with the collection of the taxes.

DOWAGER THANKS AMERICANS.

Empress of China Expresses Gratitude for Protection of Buildings.

Minister Wu Ping-fang handed to Secretary Hay yesterday a copy of an edict issued by the Empress Dowager, which was transmitted by Wei-Wu-Pu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a telegram, dated January 11. The edict follows:

By order of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager, we issue the following edicts:

"During the disturbances caused by the Boxers, last year the American commanding officers issued strict orders to their troops to use strenuous effort to protect the buildings within the Forbidden City; this was an act of friendship worthy of imitation, for which we feel extremely grateful and grateful. We, therefore, instruct Wu Ping-fang to convey our expression of thanks, through the Secretary of State, to His Excellency the President of the United States."

WASHINGTON'S WEDDING DAY.

Daughters of the American Revolution to Celebrate It.

The National Board of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has sent out a request to all chapters for concerted action in an effort to raise funds for the Continental Hall. The suggestion is made in the request that each chapter celebrate Washington's wedding day, which occurs on January 17, by an entertainment or thank offering in the interest of the Continental Hall.

"Resolving," that the board recommends that the result of this concerted action will result in such an increase of funds that all Daughters will heartily comply with the resolution, which is as follows: "Resolved, That the board recommends a Daughter of the American Revolution to be held by the chapters throughout the nation, on Washington's wedding day, January 17, 1902. Complying with the above request the regents of the Washington chapters met yesterday at the Ebbitt House and decided to celebrate the event at the Washington Club. The event is open to all."

COLLIER LEONIDAS SAILS.

Left Norfolk Today for Culebra Island, Carrying Ammunition.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 13.—The naval collier Leonidas, Captain Lind commanding, sailed from the Norfolk Navy Yard at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

She has for more than a week been taking on coal, ammunition of various calibers, stores and field guns. These and some 300 marines, it was stated, she would take to Culebra Island. No marines were visible on her deck as she went out.

Asked whether she took the marines an officer of the corps here answered this morning:

"That I could not say. She took all that she was to take, though."

The collier Caesar sailed from Hampton Roads this morning for Manila with cargo of coal.

SOUTHERN NIGHTINGALE DEAD.

Body Placed in the Tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Miss Mary S. Hill, the Florence Nightingale of the Confederacy, who died yesterday, was buried here yesterday by the Confederate Veterans. Miss Hill was a native of Ireland, but came to Louisiana as a child.

During the civil war she enrolled herself as a volunteer nurse, and was matron of the Louisiana Hospital in Richmond. She was sent by Jefferson Davis on three confidential missions to Europe. Returning to New Orleans, while General Butler was in charge, she was arrested and sent to prison, but was released on the intervention of the British Consul.

When the Louisiana Soldier's Home was erected, Miss Hill was chosen as its matron, but resigned when it was on a fire footing, and moved to Brooklyn, where she died January 7.

TIME EXTENDED ONE YEAR.

Convention Respecting Estates in British and American Territories.

Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefoot yesterday signed a convention extending for one year the time given the British colonies to conform to a treaty now in force between the two general governments for the settlement of estates, in the United States, of British subjects and the estates, in British territory, of American citizens.

Some of the colonies failed to conform with the time allotted, and the new convention merely gives them the opportunity to do so.

DEFECT IN BANKRUPT LAW.

Feature That Baltimore Bankers Regard as Objectionable.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Baltimore bankers are much interested in the proposed amendment of the National Bankruptcy law, the most objectionable feature of the statute, from their point of view, being the provision that if a creditor has received part payment of his claim within four months next preceding the failure of the debtor, such part payment must be surrendered before the creditor can have any legal right in the settlement of the debtor's estate.

The operation of this law discloses that creditors, in consequence of the feature described, will generally endeavor to discover how much the failure will pay on the dollar before surrendering any money they may have collected within the four month period. It not infrequently happens that they prefer to hold on to what they have rather than surrender it and take the chances of obtaining more from the estate. For instance, if a creditor has collected half his claim, and the estate will yield only 50 cents, or, perhaps, 60 cents on the dollar, he will prefer to let the balance go rather than be subjected to the delays of settlement by receivers or assignees.

Mr. Lawrence B. Kemp, secretary of the Maryland Bankers' Association, has received a letter from the Credit Men's Association with reference to concert of action in seeking an amendment of the law, and he has requested that the Credit Men's Association send him a description of the amendments they propose, so that it may be before the executive committee of the Bankers' Association.

The Baltimore Clearing House Association may also take action in the matter at its annual meeting on January 21.

BYRAM RIVER DAM CASE.

New York City Appeal Advanced for Hearing in Supreme Court.

The appeal of the city of New York from the decision of the district courts in favor of Samuel Pine and others, involving the right of the city to construct a dam across the Byram River and use its waters for supplying the city with water, was yesterday advanced for hearing by the Supreme Court and assigned for argument on February 24.

Pine is one of the owners of property along the river who sought to restrain the building of the reservoir. The Byram River is the boundary between New York and Connecticut, and the case was brought here to get a decision upon the rights of citizens of one State to the waters of a river forming a boundary.

SOCIETY.

playing many interesting games until a late hour, a repast was served. Various vocal selections were rendered by Mr. Edward Jones, which were greatly appreciated. Prizes were captured by Mr. Lyle Seaton and Miss Virginia Raymond. Among those present were the Misses Annie Harr, Emma Harr, Nellie Vandergriff, Mabel Raymond, Virgie Raymond, Maudie Haines, Agnes Tansill, Gertrude Roderick and Grace Wilson. Messrs. Edward Jones, Bayard Tansill, Howard Roderick, Lyle Seaton, Frank Jones, Howard Nelson, Walter Jenkins, John Beadle, Albert Pike, and St. John Hartshorn.

Miss Hattie E. Hixsey gave a party Saturday afternoon at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Lovelace, on G Street. Music by Miss Blanche Summers, solos by Miss Goldie Cooper and Beattie Hardy, games and a merry good time were enjoyed and refreshments served. Those present were the Misses Lena Cheseldine, Blanche Summers, M. Marc Severn, Hattie E. Hixsey, Goldie Cooper, Beattie Hardy, Gladys Henderson, Grace Middleton, Annie May Lash, Virgie Browne, Carrie Bohannon, Mae Kerper, Sydney Whelock, Mary Mullhall, Emily Kramer, and Jessie Sprigg.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jones, Chaplain, and Mrs. Couden, and Mrs. Thomas Sammons will be pleased to receive their friends at 12 B Street northwest the third and fourth Mondays in January, February, and March.

On account of the death of her sister, Mrs. Helen Sharpe Spring, Mrs. George V. Hatch, of 1381 Kensington Avenue, will not make any calls this winter.

Mrs. Beverly R. Mason, Miss Lucy Mason, and the other ladies at Gunston Institute will be at home Thursdays in January and the first Thursday in February.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will host a reception for the Judiciary at the White House tonight.

Mrs. Samuel Milton Lake, and Miss Edna Grover Lake, 1227 N Street northwest, will be at home Tuesday, January 21, from 3 to 6 o'clock, to introduce to their friends Miss Hess, of New York, who will be their guest.

Colonel and Mrs. May entertained at a dinner of twenty-two covers last night, the Hon. and Mrs. Anderson, wife of Justice Anderson, will not be at home until the last two Mondays in January.

Mrs. Mackay-Smith will not receive today, as she is absent from the city.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered Miss Annie Harr at her home, 300 H Street northeast, last Friday night. After

INTER-OCEANIC CANAL PROBLEM.

President Anxious That Complete Legislative Attention Be Given It.

President Roosevelt is extremely anxious that complete legislative attention shall be given to the inter-oceanic canal problem at this session of Congress. He is rigidly opposed to any further delay of what he considers a most imperative commercial necessity. His attitude on the subject has been frequently expressed, and was especially pronounced when Senators Mitchell and Simon of Oregon, and Representative Tongue, of the same State, called at the White House yesterday.

The Oregon delegation has been rather lukewarm in support of the canal bill because they feared that the construction of the big ditch would work to the detriment of the transcontinental railroads, and that their State would be thus affected. Several of the big trunk lines have terminals at Portland, and the country has been built up largely by the invasion of former wildernesses by the steel pathway of commerce.

The President talked freely with his visitors on the subject of the canal. He emphasized always the necessity for a canal, but did not express any opinion as to which was the preferable route—the Nicaragua or the Panama. He appeared anxious that definite legislation should be effected and that the matter be so arranged as to take on definite form.

The conference swung around to the subject of tariff with the Philippines. Representative Tongue suggested to the President that the tariff on grains, meats, and foodstuffs generally exported from this country to the Philippines should be lowered.

The President at first objected to this on the ground that it would be an action in direct opposition to the declared open-door policy in the Philippines. Mr. Tongue, however, advanced the argument that the tariff might as well be reduced on those articles imported into the Philippines from the United States alone, such as foodstuffs, cereals, and meats, which are not an object of competition on the part of the Philippines. Because the United States is able to produce them cheaper and place them, even with the tariff paid, on the Philippine market at a lower figure than exporters in other countries can.

The President was evidently impressed with this view of the case. Mr. Tongue is a strong advocate of the removal of the tariff on the articles which the United States can sell cheaper than other countries. He holds that the United States will outsell the other countries anyway, and no tariff, so that the restriction can just as well be removed without discrimination to anyone.

PHILIPPINES TARIFF BILL.

Meeting of Senate Committee to Be Held Thursday.

A meeting of the Senate Committee on the Philippines will be held Thursday to consider the bill, passed by the House of Representatives before the holidays, applying the Dingley tariff rates to imports into the United States from the islands.

The bill will be reported back promptly with an amendment making a reduction in these tariff rates of 20 or 25 per cent, in addition to a reduction equivalent in amount to the export duties levied by the Philippine tariff.

No Opposition in Committee.

There will be practically no opposition in the committee, as the Democrats will content themselves with opposing the bill on the floor of the Senate, and by proposing substitute legislation, which has not yet been fully formulated.

It was the original programme of the Republicans in the Senate to make no reduction in the Dingley rates, except such as would counteract the effect of the export duties on Philippine products, but after consultation between the Secretary of War and other officials of the Administration and leading Senators the programme above outlined was agreed upon as the best thing to be done under the circumstances.

The action of the Philippines Committee may be used by the Democrats as a precedent for legislation in the case of Cuba. The belief is general among Senators and Representatives and Administration officials that Congress will grant the tariff concessions demanded in the appeals from Cuban citizens that are flooding the War Department, and it is not unlikely that short parliamentary action may be taken toward accomplishing this by attaching the Cuban legislation as an amendment to the Philippines tariff bill to be reported to the Senate after Thursday's meeting.

Concessions Agreed Upon.

It has now been practically agreed that the best thing to do is to make a reduction of 25 per cent of the tariff rates on importations of Cuban products into the United States whenever land concessions are granted on United States products into Cuba.

It is the belief of Senator Platt, chairman of the Committee on Cuban Relations, and of other Senators interested in the subject that this legislation cannot be made effective until Cuba shall set up an independent government, and if the legislation is inserted in the Philippines bill as an amendment provision will be made for having it take effect when the independent government of Cuba becomes an established fact.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

A Number of Recommendations Made by Lieutenant Colonel Allen.

Lieut. Col. Charles Allen, the engineer officer of the army in charge of the improvements in the Potomac River, recommends the dredging of the Virginia and Washington channels of the river and the tidal reservoir.

He also urges the raising of the remainder of the unclaimed flats to the required height, the completion of the sea wall in the reservoir and additions to the wall along the Washington channel, the construction of reservoir inlets, and the completion of the transit like the Virginia channel above Long Bridge. Dredging operations have been suspended until spring, owing to ice and the lack of money.

INFLUENZA AT TUTUILA.

Sickness of Natives Interferes with Road Building.

In a report to the Navy Department Commander Fred Sebree, United States Navy, commanding of the Tutuila naval station and nominal governor of American Samoa, says that there is considerable sickness, principally influenza, among the natives, which has stopped road making in some places.

Commander Sebree is keeping the natives at work in building good roads—men, women, and children engaged in the labor. In obedience to the orders of the Navy Department the natives are surrendering their firearms. At Tutuila 210 guns were received and paid for.

Honor Thrust Upon Him.

Boston Transcript—President Roosevelt has had an honor thrust upon him beside his position as Chief Executive pales into insignificance. He has been elected an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New York.

STUDENTS' STRIKE SETTLED.